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AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA

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EDUCATION AS A PANACEA FOR GLOBAL SECURITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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SEARCHING FOR ARABIC INFORMATION RESOURCES FOR ACADEMIC ENHANCEMENT IN KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA: PANACEA FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BY

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Abstract
This paper entitled "Searching for Arabic information Resources for Academic Enhencement in Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu bello University, Zaria: Panacea for Educational Development. "focuses on knowing the information resources which include print and non-print resources such as books, journals while the non print include, e-books, e-journals, databases etc. descriptive prior knowledge on how to use Arabic information resources in Arabic unit of Kashim Ibrahim library, problems faced by users and that of staff. these are general descriptions of the resources and the ways users can access them easily finally it has demonstrated how lack of technical knowhow has contributed to information search difficulties in the library.

Keywords: Searching, Arabic information Resources, Academic Enhancement

Introduction:
The library being a growing organism has multiple and varied information resources for the use of their customers both locally and internationally. kashim Ibrahim library has a lot of these resources but not promptly used by their customers due to ignorance or lack of prior knowledge Researchers and scholars in the academic sector in Nigeria had had their turn of difficult times in accessing published research information in the form of journals, mainly because of budgetary constraints. But through the benevolent initiatives from institutions such as International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP) and Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (PERI) in the 1990s and early 2000s, researchers and scholars in academia have had access to or benefited from CD-ROM facilities and e-databases. In addition to the INASP and PERI initiatives , Nigeria universities, both public and private, and research institutions have implemented a consortia purchasing of electronic databases in order to reduce the unit cost for these resources. This has offered access to a wide range of resources for a number of university libraries in Nigeria. Users need not visit the library to benefit from the usage of these resources since they can access the resources from anywhere – hone, office. In addition to the general infrastructure, at the beginning of every academic year, newly admitted students, both undergraduate and postgraduate undergo library orientation and library tour programme. The students are introduced to the resources that are available in the library system so that they would become aware and use them. The Ahmadu bello University Library System (ABULS) operates subject librarianship programme where librarians are assigned to the various academic units to facilitate library-client relationship as Liaison officers. Lecturers also benefit from the introduction of resources particularly the e-databases. The expectation is that when students and faculty are aware of these e-databases and facilities available they will be motivated to use them.Arabic information resources could be said to consist of documents and other non-book resources in Arabic and English languages provided to satisfy the information needs of users with Arabic language background (Hafez, 2006). Such resources include books of Grammar (Nahwul-wadihi), Philosophy (Mundiq) books of Rhetoric (Balagah), Morphology (Sarf) books of literature (Adab), philology (Falsafah) Arudiy(peotry), Arabic Dictionaries (Qamus) and encyclopedias (Mausuoah), Arabic magazines (Mujallah) and newspapers (Jaridah) Book of Sentences analysis (Al"ierab) in print and electronic formats. It also include print journals, magazines, newspapers, print book, Radio and Television

broadcasting. The non prints or Internet Arabic Information Resources refers to information resources written in Arabic on various subjects. They are resources that are usually found in Arabic division of the different libraries and information centers. The resources can be in print, non-print and electronic media (Ukashatu, 2014)

Print Arabic information Resources

These are the types of resources that are found in the print format, these may include: Books, Journals, Newspapers, almanacs, government documents, Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, books of Abstracts, Index, Bibliographies concordances e.t.c These resources are mostly found in hard copies on the shelves in the Arabic Unit of the library the shelves are classified in to six categories having the them arranged Alphabetically, A-E , each shelve was organized and arranged according to the classification scheme of Library of Congress which has a mixed notation(alphabetical and numerical order)

Table: 1 Shows the representation of the print information resources on shelves

Shelve A	Shelve B	Shelve C	Shelve D	Shelve E	Shelve F
A-E GENERAL SUBJECTS (المعلومات العامة) **BP** COMMENTARY OF THE HOLY QUR'AN (التفاسير) HADITH(الحديث) ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE (الفقه)	**BP** ISLAMIC HISTORY (السير) ISLAMIC LAW (الشريعة) ISLAMIC STUDIES (الدراسات الأسلامية) **D** GENERAL HISTORY **DS** HISTORY OF ASIA (ISLAMIC WORLD) تاريخ الاسية الأسلامية العالمية **DT** AFRICAN HISTORY تاريخ أفريقية	**DT** AFRICAN HISTORY التاريخ الافريقي تاريخ أفريقية **G-GV** GEOGRAPHY,ANTHROPOLOGY,ASTROLOGY الجغرافيا والأنثروبولوجيا، وعلم التنجيم **H-HX** SOCIAL SCIENCES(SOCIOLOGY , ECONOMICS etc) العلوم الاجتماعية (علم الاجتماع والاقتصاد وغيرها) **JA-JY** POLITICAL SCIENCE العلوم السياسية **K-KP** LAW القانون **L** EDUCATION التعليم **M-N** MUSIC,FINE ART,ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN الموسيقى ، فاين آرت ، والتصميم البيني **PJ** RHETORIC بلاغة GRAMMAR قواعد دلالات SEMANTICS MORPHOLOGY علم التشكل المورفولوجيا	**PJ** LITERATURE الأدب Q-QL **Q-QL** SCIENCES البيليوغرافية والعبارية **R** MEDICINE علم دواء **S** AGRICULTURE الزراعة **TA-TL** TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING التكنولوجيا والهندسة MILITARY الجيش **Z** BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIBRARIANSHIP	**Unclassified document/ strictly not allowed for usage May include some of the books in shelve A-D**	**Reserve documents, they are strictly on request. May also include content of shelve A-D, Thesis /Dissertations**

Online Arabic Information Resources

Online information resources are generally in the form of online books, online journals, online magazines, online newspapers, and Internet based resources, e- mail publishing, wireless publishing, and web

publishing etc. These are available either through Open Access international donors or commercial vendors Examples are: Escohost, Hinari, DOAJ, Science direct and SAGE. The online information resources have become a major element of University libraries collections worldwide.

The online Arabic information resources are Arabic sources or resource that could be accessed through Internet, Intranet and network. The online Arabic information resources include online books, online-journals, (HTML or Acrobat PDF), streaming videos, podcasting, etc. Some of the Internet resources are accessible automatically via a University"s IP address or by using restricted password for adequate utilization. Like that of Kashim Ibrahim Library you can accessed their database through A.B.U official webpage through this link**www.abu.edu.ng** and sometimes, by typing Kashinm Ibrahim Library or www.abu.edu.ng/library.

Online information resources have become an integral component of academic library collections worldwide. The resources are regarded as essential for learning, teaching and research activities (Blecic, Kumar and Zhang, 2011)Online information resources provide many advantages over the traditional print resources such as 24x7 access, universal access; saving physical space; ability to linked indexing and abstracting databases; accessibility from the users home, office, or dormitory irrespective of whether or not the physical library is open; the ability to get usage statistics that are not available for print collection; and their relative ease of maintenance(Ukashatu,2014)

Utilisation of Online Arabic Information Resource

Electronic information resources in libraries are considered essential part of modern society. This is because they play a very important role in education (Kumar and Kumar, 2010). The provision of JSTOR database in libraries is important to any educational program that intends to achieve objectives that is in line with the present day global best practices.

JSTOR is an acronym for "journal storage" it is an independent nonprofit entity that was dreamed up in 1993 as a Mellon Foundation project by Mellon's then president, William G. Bowen, JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization helping the academic community use digital technologies to preserve the scholarly record and to advance research and teaching in sustainable ways (JSTOR, 2003).JSTOR provides access to more than 10 million academic journal articles, books, and primary sources in 75 disciplines. It help users to explore a wide range of scholarly content through a powerful research and teaching platform (JSTOR, 2003).

Online information resource utilisation is concerned with the use of variety of information resources for teaching, learning and research activities. Such resources include online books, journals, theses, and dissertations, online newspapers, magazines, indexes/abstract, internet based, online Databases, online encyclopaedia and Dictionaries etc. Khalid and Hafeez (2010) found that Arabic electronic information resources (online/offline) are used for the purpose of conducting scientific research, teaching and community development etc. Letchumanan (2011), study found that factors such as easy access reduced physical visit to library. The user-friendly features of online resources offer a comfortable platform for participants to use e-books, e-journals, e-magazines, e-newspapers, e-theses, e-dissertations etc.

Today the novel application of ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) in knowledge generation and communication have brought the users and knowledge more closer, the way information is collected, stored, organized, accessed, retrieved and consumed are really productive and more user-friendly (B.D kumar,2014). ICT has drastically transformed the way for collection, processing, storage, retrieval and communication of information in libraries and information centers. Particularly, the Internet has completely transformed the traditional method of processing information from collection to communication. It has emerged as the most powerful medium for storage, retrieval and communication of information. E-resources are generally in the form of E-Books, E-Journals, E-Theses and Dissertation,

OPACs, CD-ROMs, Online databases, Internet resource, e-mail publishing, etc. Nowadays, E-resources became very essential for all the activities such as teaching, learning and research of higher education(B.D kumar,2014). Anarki and Babalhavaeji (2013) also added their view that the library should organize orientation classes and training programs in accessing, searching and downloading of e resources effectively; adequate awareness among students should be created to use e-resources to obtain current information; more high-speed computer terminals should be installed in the various departments, departmental libraries, computer laboratories, etc.; the libraries' web pages should provide an online guide to e-resources and various search-options to e-resources; they should also introduce feedback systems (both online and offline) for observing the proper use of e-resources; authorities should devise strategies to notify and motivate students and the implications and functions of each database should be explained for the students so that an appropriate output is obtained; and faculty and librarians should collaborate to organise regular workshops to enhance the usage of e-journals and electronic databases.

Online Public Access Catalogue

It has been suggested in the literature that the current generation of library customers favour using Internet search tools, predominantly Google, over library catalogues. This may be because users perceive these services to be more user-friendly, quicker and easily accessible (Lewis, 2008; Sadeh, 2008; Sadeh, 2007). Up until very recently, the OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) had remained largely unchanged since the 1980s and consequently it has lagged behind modern Internet search tools (Yang & Wagner, 2010; Emanuel,2009; Antelman et al, 2006).

Therefore, if libraries are to remain relevant, improved interfaces based on an understanding of user need will have to be developed. Relevant research should involve determining what features make Internet services successful and incorporating these into next generation library catalogues (Craven et al, 2010; Lewis, 2008; Sadeh, 2007). since students use the OPAC to search for books, they should be able to search the library's databases directly from the OPAC. What pertains now is that computers meant for searching the OPAC are not set up to search databases directly because of emphasis on searching books to avoid excessive time spent on the computers as others wait for their turn. More computers should be made available in many more areas of the library so that students can search for all other information as they search for books. With this they will associate the OPAC to the databases hence increase usage. Further, lecturers should include relevant databases in the reading lists they provide the students in addition to just informing them by word of mouth.

Databases

The usefulness of databases to the end users is very important. This is because the ultimate goal of the databases is to meet the information needs of users and enhance their scholarly endeavours. Kwafoa etal (2014) found that an overwhelming percentage 87% of faculty members admitted that the databases were highly beneficial. In the same vein, Kwadzo (2015) also reported in his study that 53.1% indicated that the databases were suitable to their information needs. Other investigations by Hamza et al (2015) also brought to light that faculty members of Faculty of Sciences at Umaru Musa Yar,dua University in Nigeria found the databases useful for the information they provide except few of them who had different views Various reasons could be assigned to users' unwillingness to patronize electronic databases, though some users would continue to use them despite the challenges they may experience. The prevalence of these challenges have been reported by researchers in several studies; Hamza et al Chirra & Madhusudhan (2009); Gupta (2011);Raza & Upadhay (2006)and Ahmed (2013) reported that lack of training, slow download speed and slow internet connectivity were the problems inhibiting users use of the electronic databases. A survey conducted by Naushad (2005) also found that faculty experienced difficulties like slow downloading of articles andlack of knowledge of the online databases. Touching on the same issue, Kwadzo (2015) identified online access problems and difficulty in searching as some of the challenges they encounter on the use of the databases. On the same issue Ahmed (2013) also noted that online databases are widely used by faculty members, however they were not satisfied with the resources due to challenges

\such as, slow downloading speed, limited access to back issues and inability to access the resources from their home. The fact is that electronic databases have become a valuable resource of information to teaching and research and faculty cannot ignore it.

Types of Databases

There are basically two types of database:

1. Open Access database and
2. Subscribed Database

Open Access database

are information resources that are available in the Internet ,they are access through the search engines, these search engines are Google, Internet explorer, Opera, Ask, Chrome e.t.c. they actually link a searcher with the information from it sources and they are mostly free, easy to download, and their content may include, e.journals, e.books, dissertations and thesis. Examples of these databases are Bookzz, jstor, ajol etc,

E.Books

The first major developments in the field of e-books began in the 1970s with Project Gutenberg and the Oxford Text Archive. Project Gutenberg was founded in 1971 by Michael Hart at the University of Illinois. As the use of the internet became more widespread in the late 1980s, book vendors (publishers and aggregators) recognized the possibilities of providing content in digital form.

In 2004, e-books represented the fastest-growing segment of the publishing industry. During the first quarter of the year, more than four hundred thousand e-books were sold, representing a 46 percent increase over the previous year's numbers. E-books continue to gain acceptance with some readers, although their *place in history is still being determined – fad? Great idea too soon?*

Wrong approach at any time? The answers partly depend on the reader's perspective, according to Gall (2005). After reviewing the results produced by the study conducted by Anonymous (2010) five years later, that 74% of college students prefer a print textbook for classroom use, we still have reasons to keep on making the same questions. Non-the-less, Abram (2010a, p. 22) presents advantages of e-books, such as *ease of transport, access, ease of navigation, educational support, searching, and environmental impact,* amongst others, and concludes – "When well constructed, they become the framework for the entire pedagogy of a course, a grade, a subject, or more… If we were to not take steps to improve the learning *experience and add additional features in the shift to an electronic format, we would be missing a* remarkable opportunity" (Abram, 2010b, p. 34).

This research considered e-books important aspect hoping that students and lectures would agree that e-books are needed and necessary in any academic environment. Libraries can benefit from the advent of e-books. Vassiliou & Rowley,(2010, p. 359) states that:

Digital libraries can eliminate manual and physical processing such as packing, unpacking, shelving and physical circulation of books and also to save cost in the whole acquisition process because of the instant delivery of an ordered e-book title. In addition, there is no risk of the book being lost, stole or damaged nor are there any physical space requirements.

Given appropriate licensing models, e-books provide concurrent access to heavily used titles. E-books enable libraries.

Subscribed Database

Are the electronic information resources available only on Abu website, they contains database that are subscribed by Ahmadu Bello University for academic usage in Kashim Ibrahim library and for any user

that could access the webpage. These databases on are collected from 14 different information sources as follows

1. AGORA
2. AJOL
3. ARDI
4. ASCE
5. BMJ Publishing Group
6. Ebrary
7. EBSCOHOST Online Research Databases
8. e-Granary
9. Hathtrust Digital Library
10. HINARI
11. JSTOR
12. Science Direct
13. TEEAL
14. Emerald Insight (Publishing)

JSTOR

It originally contain digitized back issues of academic journals, it now also includes books and primary sources, and current issues of journals. It provides full-text searches of almost 2,000 journals. As of 2013, more than 8,000 institutions in more than 160 countries had access to JSTOR most access is by subscription, but some of the site's public domain content is available at no cost to anyone. JSTOR's revenue was $86 million in 2015 In addition, the design and interface were user-friendly and it was a useful resource for their research. Nisha and Ali's (2013) found that users of the library used the databases because of the currency of ejournals' articles and rich content.

The JSTOR database is one of the prime source of information for the researchers of humanities and other sciences which provide a millions of peer reviewed documents for the purpose of research and other academic task. Therefore, the major reason to use it is familiarity.

Another, significant aspect of any database is the provision of searching choices in a particular database. And the retrieval of results is determined by the user friendly searching techniques. Availability of JSTOR database is all about the database being accessible as needed, when needed, where needed. The objective of availability is to enable access to authorized information or resources. Availability, in the context of a computer system, refers to the ability to a user to access information or resources in a specified location and in the correct format. Atakan (2008) posit that the availability of electronic resources depend on the availability of funds as well as the demand for their use. Aguolu (2007) observation that the availability of relevant electronic resources affect how frequently scholars use them.

Studies by Nisha and Ali, (2013), Chirra and Madhusudhan, (2009), all found that clients were aware of and used the e-databases available to them. For example, Chirra and Madhusudhan (2009) in a survey on use electronic journals by doctoral research scholars of Goa University, India, revealed that all (100%) the respondents were aware of the e-journals of the Consortium and accessed them. Studies by Okello-Obura (2010), on the other hand found that respondents were not aware of most of the e-resources provided for them in their respective institutions and therefore affected their usage.

A deduction from Anaraki and Babalhavaeji's (2013) study was that when students are not aware of the existence of e-resources in their library system they tend to use general search engines to meet their information needs. They found that only 16% of the medical students in Iran were well acquainted with the e-resources of the integrated digital library (IDL) portal provided for them. Ahmed (2013) also found that postgraduate students from Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) and undergraduate

students from Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology used free electronic resources more than university subscribed resources because of lack of awareness of subscribed ones.

Access is a general term used to describe the degree to which a resources, services, product, environment is accessible by as many people as possible. It can be viewed as the ability to access information with little or no stress. Accessibility of information resources is an important recurring theme in the literature. Osundina (2004) studied the relationship between accessibility and library use in institutions in Nigeria and notes that the problem of users is not the question of wanting to use the library, but whether or not the library can provide for their needs and whether there will be access to the information provided. Aguolu (2007) revealed that efforts are being made worldwide to promote access to information in all formats.

Electronic information resources are growing exponentially, thus the preservation and continued access to these electronic resources is not only a necessity but should also be an obligation for libraries Manda (2005). Libraries should not only be committed, but also responsible for providing access to information in the desired format, so that patrons can access these electronic resources when and where they needed it. Aguolu (2007) also found that majority of students accessed the databases remotely at the Istanbul University library while the rest of the respondents accessed them from the library.

Another study carried out by Maunissamy and Swaroop (2005) "Evaluation of usage and usability of electronic journals" identified the usage and usability of e-journals by the users of the NIT, Tiruchirapall. Mbabu (2013) noted that access of Nigerian university libraries to the EBSCOHOST online database was first made possible by NULIB Consult, which is a consortium for the Committee of University Librarians of Nigerian Universities (CULNU).

Simple search technique

The JSTOR provides a variety of searching techniques in simple search category. Among all techniques, keyword search takes top place on the other hand article title search is appeared most common in Collectively. The procedures for access is through simple search technique: this include search through, keywords, Article title. Author name, Using all, Subject, and finally date of Publication.

Advanced Search Techniques

Any database whether national or international, whether it is citation and full text must provide some sort of searching tools and techniques in advance searching techniques to dig information from it. These searching tools works as a library catalogue helps to dig information from a library. Thus, the JSTOR Database also provides some kinds of searching techniques to locate information. Comparatively, advance search techniques are little more technical to simple search techniques. Albeit, the participants in both categories also use advance search methods to locate information from JSTOR database. Among all advance searching techniques, field search is found most preferred searching technique

Strategy for Searching Using Jstor

1 Log onto Jstor on kashim Ibrahim Library webpage.
2. Type the subject for search in Arabic.
3. Click on Search.
4. Read through the content, click on Download.

Conclusion:

It is quite agreed by many scholars that library in it ability to enhance education need to diversifies it ways of accessing, disseminating and accommodating the need of their users specifically Arabic users who are mostly not familiar with technology and online search.

Therefore, it can be concluded that electronic information resources are vital and are the backbone of any dynamic collection. Electronic information resources like JSTOR offer creative possibilities for expanding access as well as changing learning behavior, academic performance as well as academic research in Universities. It is therefore, hoped that Arabic students and lecturers will continue to access and utilize JSTOR and other database provided in Kashim Ibrahim library to satisfy their information needs and desires to enable them realize their goals and objectives

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